

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

LABOR ON THE HIGH TIDE OF WAGES.

Hawaii's added millions to labor, assured through the new bonus and wage increase system adopted by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, are part of a huge sum which labor in the United States will receive this year in excess of any previous year.

Few but the large employers here realize the extent to which American labor is benefiting by the country's general prosperity. In the latest circular letter of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco it is declared that:

"Labor everywhere is asking for higher wages and in most cases is getting them. It has been estimated that within a year wages in the United States have been increased fully \$300,000,000 annually. It is apparent, however, that war wages cannot be paid in peace times, except, perhaps during the period of temporary readjustment which must be encountered as soon as the world gets back to a peace basis again. In some industries there are said to be two or three jobs awaiting every available man. This situation is sure to have an important bearing upon conditions in the agricultural area, as there is likely to be more than usual difficulty encountered this year in getting sufficient farm hands to do the work that has to be done during the harvesting season. At some of the Eastern industrial centers the munition plants are reported to be bidding from \$25 to \$35 a week to men who a year ago were glad enough to take positions as common laborers."

This situation has a decided bearing upon the demands of the railway brotherhoods for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. It will probably be two months before any strike action could be called, and in the meantime various factors will be working to bring about an adjustment—very likely based on material concessions by the employers. Symptomatic of the industrial unrest also is the strike of waterfront workers on the coast, though there the shipowners seem willing to concede a wage increase but do not propose to submit to the dictation of a closed shop, and no employer familiar with the exactions of San Francisco unionism is likely to disagree with this attitude.

PUNAHOU'S OPPORTUNITY.

"Punahou's Duty and Opportunity," strikingly set forth by Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston in the course of the Punahou Day exercises yesterday afternoon, is a vigorous statement on behalf of the trustees of one tremendously vital thing in the territory's life—the continued living of the races on terms of friendship and close cooperation and Punahou's duty to lend a strong hand.

Punahou's opportunity to play a great part in solving the race problems he pointed out so forcefully that extended discussion in the limits of an editorial is useless. But it may be said that one logical development of the principle he details is for Punahou to take an active part in the citizenship education movement now supervised by the Y. M. C. A. In a very few years this movement has grown to large proportions. It demands men and women of insight, energy and sympathy. Punahou students are immature, it is true, but there must be young men and women in the upper classes capable of taking a personal part in this education of the alien and the children of aliens for American citizenship.

The time may well come when Punahou students as well as Punahou alumni will be active workers in this steadily broadening field.

CUTTING OUT CITY "LUXURIES."

Out of the closed caucus discussion of the supervisors come rumors that to make up the economies considered necessary the city fathers will cut road department expenses to the bone during the next six months and also dispense with the Hawaiian band.

The roads need more instead of less money put on them, and the elimination of the band will remove a feature which is a big tourist attraction. Retrenchments along both lines may be made, but they will hurt Honolulu distinctly.

The board and the mayor are in a mess and the city suffers while they are getting out. A news item this morning says: "In these times of difficulties over finances, it is stated, the band has to be regarded as

a luxury, and various other bands here, especially the military, have shown such willingness to do service when called upon, that they can be used."

There is talk of eliminating the band, stopping road work and cutting down the police force, but the public has heard no talk of cutting out the mayor's auto and chauffeur, or some of the other expenses of the kind. Evidently these are not regarded, as is the band, in the light of a "luxury," and there is no convenient substitute to be secured by charity.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF A MASSACRE.

Nineteen hundred and sixteen seems to be a year of anniversaries in Hawaii and abroad. All Americans will be interested in the fortieth anniversary of Custer's massacre, which falls tomorrow, and for which Billings and Hardin, Montana, and Sheridan, Wyoming, have arranged notable exercises.

Reenactment of the crucial point in the battle of the Little Big Horn, otherwise known as Custer's massacre, by the Sioux Indians, is planned to be a feature of the anniversary celebration. The central figure in the event is to be Gen. B. S. Godfrey, survivor of Gen. Custer's famous 7th Cavalry regiment. The observance of the anniversary is to take place on the battlefield itself and the reenactment is to be as nearly a reproduction of the original event as possible.

Arrangements for the observance have been completed by committees representing the citizens of Billings and Hardin, Montana, and Sheridan, Wyoming. Special trains from Billings and Sheridan are to take the visitors to the battlefield and thence to the Crow Indian reservation, where Indian games are planned.

According to the arrangements, the visitors, on reaching the battlefield, are to find the scene arranged as it was a few hours before the famous battle with the Sioux in which Custer and many of his command lost their lives 40 years ago. There is to be a village of 150 Indian tepees and between 2000 and 3000 Indians, pitched on the identical spot where the Sioux were encamped. Gen. Godfrey, commanding a company of militia and veterans, is to traverse the historic Custer trail from the last camp on the Rosebud river and approach the Indian village as did Gen. Custer.

During the mimic battle, Gen. Godfrey will begin and carry out the historic retreat as Gen. Custer retreated until the summit of the hill on which he made his "last stand" is reached. Here Gen. Godfrey, in the midst of the graves of Custer's fallen, will deliver a brief address. He also is expected to read a message from Mrs. George A. Custer of New York, who is unable to be present. An Indian chieftain, selected by the Crow tribes, also probably will speak.

The observance is to end with "taps" by the militia company over the graves of Custer's heroes.

By this time the printers of all the European capitals are busy setting up the type for a brand new set of "White Books" on the North Sea battle.

Talking of holding up the mails, why didn't those vigilant British cruisers stop the submarine carrying a letter from the kaiser to King Alfonso?

The old warning was to be suspicious of Greeks bearing gifts. Now it's Greece's turn to be suspicious of Allies bearing anything.

The fatted calf is still waiting in the Chicago stockyards for the Prodigal Son to start homeward from Oyster Bay.

Unconfirmed rumor has it that the turn-the-clock-ahead movement is a deep, dark plot of the Big Ben people.

Since the Dardanelles incident the Sultan's precarious health evidently has been improving.

Rather strange that there hasn't been a preparedness parade since the conventions.

Justice Brandeis hasn't done any visible harm to the supreme bench yet.

By the way, what did become of Henry Ford's presidential boom?

San Francisco longshoremen strike while the union is hot.

How Distinguished Visitors Saw Punahou's Anniversary Pageant

From PROF. ARMIN OTTO LEUSCHNER.

"The spectacle, with all its symbolism, was the greatest exhibition of team work, of democratic spirit that any community could have put forward," declared Armin Otto Leuschner, professor of astronomy and dean of the graduate school at the University of California, when asked by the Star-Bulletin yesterday to give his impressions of the Punahou pageant.

"My expectations in regard to the performance have been more than surpassed," he said. "Yesterday afternoon we had the opportunity of seeing one of the best pageants that, in my judgment, any educational institution either at home—and by that I mean not only Hawaii but America at large—or abroad could put forward. It reminded me very much, although quite different in characteristics, of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the university of Heidelberg."

"To one who, though familiar with Oriental life as it appears in American cities, has never been westward of San Francisco across the Pacific ocean, the pageant was an eye-opener in regard to the early history and civilization of the Pacific Isles. Reviewing the pageant from beginning to end, I was strongly impressed with the dignity and faithfulness with which the Hawaiians themselves portrayed the historical events prior to and connected with the mission of the Punahou lands to the missionaries."

"Truly they are a kingly race, of kingly bearing. No less faithfully portrayed was the arrival of the missionaries and their intellectual conquest of the natives and the founding and the development of the college."

"The events of the pageant presented in summary the parts the leading American and native residents, pioneers and descendants have played individually in bringing Hawaii to its

present flourishing condition, culturally, economically and as a democracy, and will make a permanent impression not only on the visitors but should also be a lasting inspiration for the present generation to the end that they will carry forward with the same success the work that has been so magnificently begun by the pioneers."

From PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

"Absolutely unique," is the comment of Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale upon the Punahou pageant.

"An event well worth a 10,000-mile journey," he declared after seeing the succession of episodes unfolding Punahou's story of 75 years.

"The old and new chapters were especially attractive to the cordial sympathy and imagination of the mainland savant, who has given much time and study to the national chants and songs of other aboriginal peoples, as well as to the early Anglo-Saxon and Norse epics. The Hawaiian sagas, in the mind of this eminent visitor, are in their atmosphere and delivery strongly reminiscent of 'Beowulf' and the 'Nibelungenlied.'"

"Another point of particular interest to Prof. Phelps is the study of the local fauna and flora, especially the former, as manifested by the strange prehistoric animals used for motive power in the early days of the missionary fathers. Among the flora, the night-blooming cereus holds first place, but Prof. Phelps points out that contrary to the general belief the more northern latitudes also boast a night-blooming 'Sirius,' to wit, the Dog Star."

Prof. and Mrs. Phelps, who are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Galt, are both enthusiastic over Hawaii, and say they will always remember the islands as a place where the wonders of nature are equaled only by the gorgeous hospitality of its warm-hearted people.

Letters OF THE WEEK

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Honolulu, June 23, 1916.

Editor Star-Bulletin.

Sir—The recent letter written by Agnes Rouse in a measure amuses, because each question she asks is answered in part by her own statements; for instance, she says, "It is wrong to rebel," and later, "The English and Irish are too submissive."

Now, a great many fair-minded people who like the Irish pretty well have always been under the impression that Ireland could get a lot more concessions from England by peaceful methods; yet, Sir Edward Carson got his own way by force of arms, and he got a very substantial reward for his activities, too.

The friends of England will have good cause to be silent when the truth about Ireland is fully related. We have been told over and over again to "bury the past." "Let bygones be bygones," etc.

England's treatment of the Irish prisoners of 1916 is the foulest of all England's foul deeds and cries to all lovers of justice for vengeance. Some will say "They were rebels," "They were disloyal," etc., nevertheless it will be established that the English officers treated them as soldiers whilst they had arms, in one instance respecting a truce which lasted four hours. It was when the rebel leaders had given up their arms and were helpless that the British lion displayed his splendid fighting qualities.

I wonder if Agnes Rouse knows that James Connolly (and not he alone) being too weak to stand on his shell-shattered limbs had to be propped up against the wall to be riddled with the bullets of merciful England's firing squad.

Agnes Rouse referred to the "disgraceful scenes in Dublin." Yes, there were disgraceful scenes in Dublin all right, but the battle of Dublin will be a disgrace, not to Ireland's sons, but to that champion of small nationalities who told the world that she went into this war to defend Belgium. "It is to be hoped that we'll hear no more about broken stained glass windows in Belgium for a while. The center is blown out of Dublin and this will remind the people of the 'one bright spot' that England is—England still."

Agnes Rouse said that a political discussion would land her in a hole from which even I could not extract her. This time I her to say that I fully endorse every word of her statement. God knows it would certainly be a task. I wonder how much she knows of the emancipator she mentioned in her last letter. I refer to the illustrious Daniel O'Connell. I wonder if she knows that O'Connell was "peaceful to a fault" and that the extremists left his platform because he did not believe the freedom of a

nation was worth the shedding of one drop of human blood. Now, if Agnes Rouse is really sincere when she infers that Daniel O'Connell's tactics should not be resorted to in our day, she will really have to acknowledge that the men of Dublin did the only honorable thing after all.

Agnes Rouse also stated that "I should never have left Ireland." I told her that I was a Canadian by birth and Scotch-English by descent, so evidently she has got slightly mixed. Owing no doubt to the keen interest she is taking in the affairs of the Emerald Isle, she imagines that everybody who says a word for Ireland must emanate from its soil.

Now a word about Germany. This being a neutral country and the name Germany so horribly offensive to "some" people here I had never thought of mentioning it in my letters. However, Agnes Rouse herself introduced the word "Germany" into our correspondence and I feel that it should not be disregarded.

The remark "I would love Ireland still less under Germany" was most unkind and uncalled for. The men who laid down their lives that Ireland might live had no intention of exchanging masters. The object in view was freedom's goal and not German rule. Emmet was accused of trying to get the French in as masters because he was willing to accept a little help from France. Our own Washington accepted help from Germany and France, too. What a fate would have

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CRAP SHOOTERS PAY \$80 FINES IN COURT

Fourteen Japanese arrested last night in Molokai by Capt. McDuffie's detective squad donated in police court this morning for shooting "craps." Ogasu, an old offender, did not appear, and forfeited a \$15 bond. The remaining 13 all pleaded guilty and paid \$5 each, excepting Takaki, who was fined \$15 as an habitual offender.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joaquin N. Santos, Portuguese..... \$2
Agnes Silva, Portuguese..... 20

Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, former mayor of Dayton, O., was elected the first woman mayor of Sayre, O.

Senators Ashurst and Smith of Arizona assailed the recent refusal of Secretary Baker to issue rifles belonging to the war department to an organized rifle club at Bisbee.

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PERSONALITIES

BEN MENDIOLA, who has been ill for several weeks, is on the streets again.

GEORGE RICHARDSON leaves this afternoon in the Matsonia for his home in Hilo.

MR. AND MRS. FORREST C. MURPHY of Alea, this island, welcomed a baby son yesterday at the Pacific sanitarium.

J. W. ROBERTSON of the freight department of C. Brewer & Co. is recovering at his home from several days' illness.

E. H. F. WOLTER, formerly a supervisor here, has gone to San Francisco for a tour of the states. He returns in October.

B. F. SCHOEN, Miss Evelyn Schoen and Manuel de Colto leave this afternoon in the Matsonia for Hilo after a visit on the coast.

MR. AND MRS. GERALD RIDEAU

ROSS, 1336 Wilhelmina Rise, Kaimuki, are happy over the arrival of a baby son last Tuesday.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR G. FASE of 1127 Kaimuki, announce the birth of a baby daughter at the Kapiolani Maternity Home yesterday.

CHARLES TEMPLETON CROCKER has joined Mrs. Crocker here. They will return to their San Francisco home in about a month.

KODO NAKANO, who has been acting as war correspondent in Europe for the Tokio Asahi, will visit Honolulu June 30 as a through passenger in the Nippon Maru. He is on his way from London to Japan.

F. E. McCALL, a member of the faculty of the Kaula high school, was to leave for British Columbia in the Niagara today on a vacation. He is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

J. WATANABE of the Yokohama Specie Bank of this city will deliver an address this evening at the Hong-

wanji Educational Home. His subject will be the "Japanese Government Office and the Hawaiian Territorial Systems."

MRS. T. HORI, wife of the pastor of the Nuuanu Japanese church, will leave for Japan in the Shinyo Maru July 14. She will be accompanied by Mrs. T. Okamura, wife of the pastor of the Makiki Japanese church, and Mrs. M. Makehi, whose husband is editor of the Tōmo, the organ of the local Japanese Ministers' Association.

A 13 year old boy whose name was not given was recaptured by trustees after he had escaped from the New York juvenile asylum at Dobbs Ferry. The boy fired on his pursuers with a pistol he had obtained, but hit no one.

Dr. Emerich Ritter, discoverer of liquid fire, former German confidential agent, serving a term in the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus, was granted permission by Warden Thomas to manufacture dyes by a secret German process.